

# WHAT IS THIS?

It's a low-prep room transformation!



Use the 10 reading stations, included decor, and more for a fun & easy room transformation!

**SABER TOOTH TIGER**

Ice Age Period, saber-tooth tigers lived alongside mammoths and other animals. Many people think that the tigers from a long time ago are the same as modern tigers. This is incorrect. While they were similar to modern tigers in some ways, there were also key differences.

Saber-tooth tigers had long canine teeth that were perfect for hunting but weaker than modern tigers. Modern tigers rely on their powerful jaws and strong teeth to crush bones. Modern tigers and cats used their muscular claws for hunting and protection. Modern tigers were more fragile. Both use their instincts to hunt down prey.

Saber-tooth tigers were heavier than modern tigers and sometimes even larger. They hunted large prey, much bigger than the animals tigers hunt today. They were slower because they had larger bodies. Modern tigers are smaller and faster. They use precision to catch prey. They can also jump higher and faster.

Modern tigers hunted in groups on open grasslands. It's similar to how lions hunt. Modern tigers hunt alone and prefer to stalk their prey alone in forested areas. Both have large bodies and strong claws. Tigers and saber-tooth tigers also have long canines that helps them track prey easily.

**Saber Tooth Tiger**

**Tiger**

**Both**

C. They had long, slender canines designed for precision strikes.

A. They are faster and can leap higher.

D. They were meat eaters who were at the top of the food chain.

F. Their teeth were more fragile, so they relied more on their claws.

E. They relied on natural instincts to catch their prey.

This themed learning day has 10 stations that all review reading comprehension skills in a variety of ways. You can use 1, 5, or all 10--it's flexible!

Room transformations can be stress-free and low-prep.

Keep scrolling to learn how!



# Let's start with the basics...

## What is a classroom transformation?

A classroom transformation changes your room into a certain setting or theme to engage students in their own learning with rigorous content.



Donut Shop Day

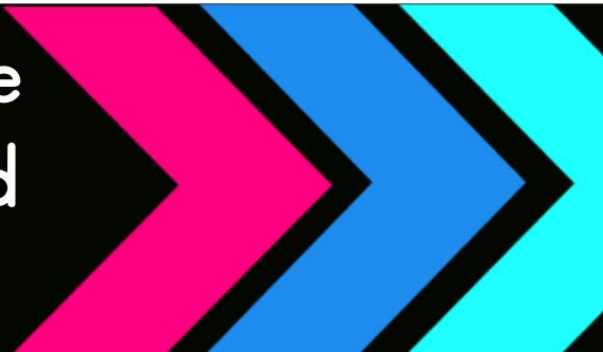


Rock Star Day



Camping Day

You don't have to spend hours of your time setting up a room transformation or spend lots of money to make it **SO MUCH FUN!**



# STEP 1:

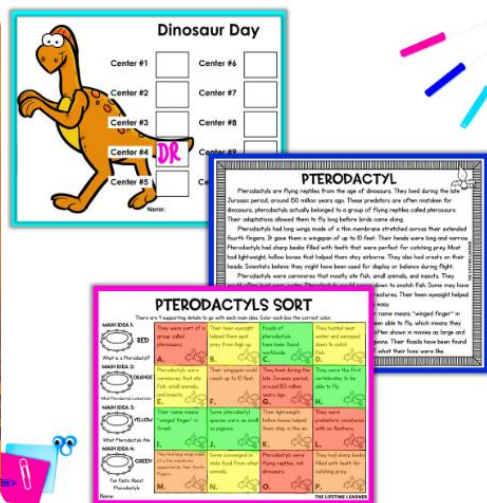
Tell your class they are going to see dinosaurs today!

They will complete reading comprehension activities set up around the room. You can do this for a day, a few days, or over the course of a week!



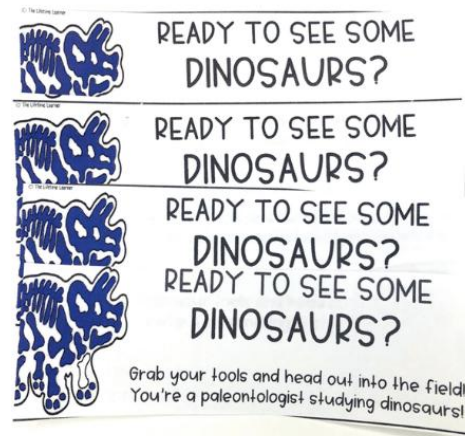
Set-up is quick and easy.

Simply print the posters, 10 activities, and a recording sheet for each student. Place them around your room and you're ready to begin!



Flexibility is key.

Need to modify? No problem!  
Choose how many centers students will need to complete and what time frame they have to meet YOUR needs.



# STEP 2:

Let students move around the room and complete each station. They read a passage and then complete an activity to go with it. They can be completed in any order. All stations include a variety of reading comprehension activities. You can choose just a few for students to complete or use all 10. This is up to the teacher and the amount of time you'd like to fill.

## Optional Recording Sheet

When a student finishes a center, you sign that spot on their recording sheet to keep track of what they've completed.

## Freedom to choose.

Students can work in partners, rotations, groups, or independently. Your choice!

**Dinosaur Day**

Center #1  Center #6   
Center #2  Center #7   
Center #3  Center #8   
Center #4  Center #9   
Center #5  Center #10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**PTERODACTYL**

Pterodactyls are flying reptiles from the age of dinosaurs. They lived during the late Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago. These predators are often mistaken for dinosaurs, pterodactyls actually belonged to a group of flying reptiles called pterosaurs. Their adaptations allowed them to fly long before birds came along.

Pterodactyls had long wings made of a thin membrane stretched across their extended fourth fingers. It gave them a wingspan of up to 10 feet. Their heads were long and narrow. Pterodactyls had sharp beaks filled with teeth that were perfect for catching prey. Most had light weight, hollow bones that helped them stay airborne. They also had crests on their heads. Scientists believe they might have been used for display or balance during flight.

Pterodactyls were carnivores that mostly ate fish, small animals, and insects. They would often hunt over water. Pterodactyls would swoop down to snatch fish. Some may have been used for transport. Their keen eyesight helped them catch prey.

**PTERODACTYLS SORT**

There are 12 supporting details to go with each main idea. Color each box the correct color.

<b>MAIN IDEA 1:</b> They were part of a group called pterosaurs.	<b>RED</b>	They kept eyesight helped them spot prey from high up.	Fossils of pterodactyls have been found worldwide.	They hunted near water and swooped down to catch fish.
<b>MAIN IDEA 2:</b> Pterodactyls were carnivores that ate fish, small animals, and insects.	<b>ORANGE</b>	Their wingspan could reach up to 10 feet.	They lived during the late Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago.	They were the first vertebrates to be able to fly.
<b>MAIN IDEA 3:</b> Their name means "winged finger" in Greek.	<b>YELLOW</b>	Some pterodactyl species were as small as pigeons.	Their lightweight, hollow bones helped them stay in the air.	They were prehistoric creatures with no feathers.
<b>MAIN IDEA 4:</b> They had long wings made of a thin membrane supported by their fourth fingers.	<b>GREEN</b>	Some scavenged or stole food from other animals.	Pterodactyls were flying reptiles, not dinosaurs.	They had sharp beaks filled with teeth for catching prey.

Fun Facts About Pterodactyls

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# STEP 3:

When students finish all activities you've assigned, they win! You can give them the included certificate, coloring page, or a small prize of your choice.

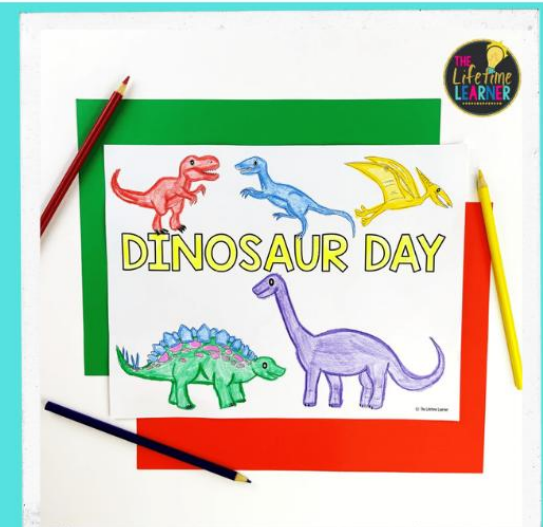
A shopping guide is also included to give you suggestions of optional "extras" you could add in.

## Remember:

Anything different from a "normal" day in the classroom is special to students! A reward at the end isn't required during a classroom transformation.



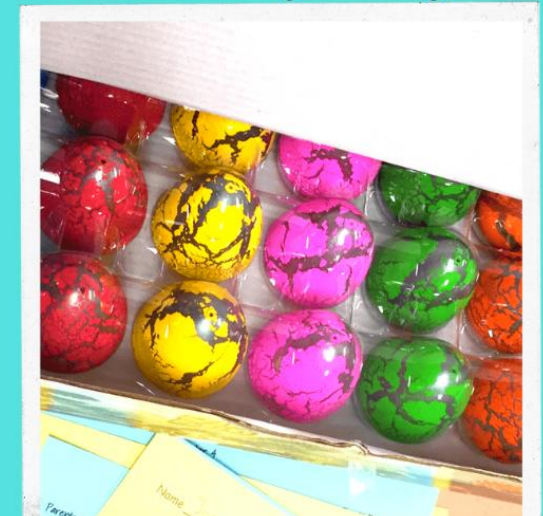
Certificate



Coloring Page



In Action Pic



Prize

# STEP 4:

Most of the time, there are early finishers. These kiddos get to go around the room and read fun facts about the topic! No one is ever bored.

## Choose from 3 versions!

### Digital Scavenger Hunt

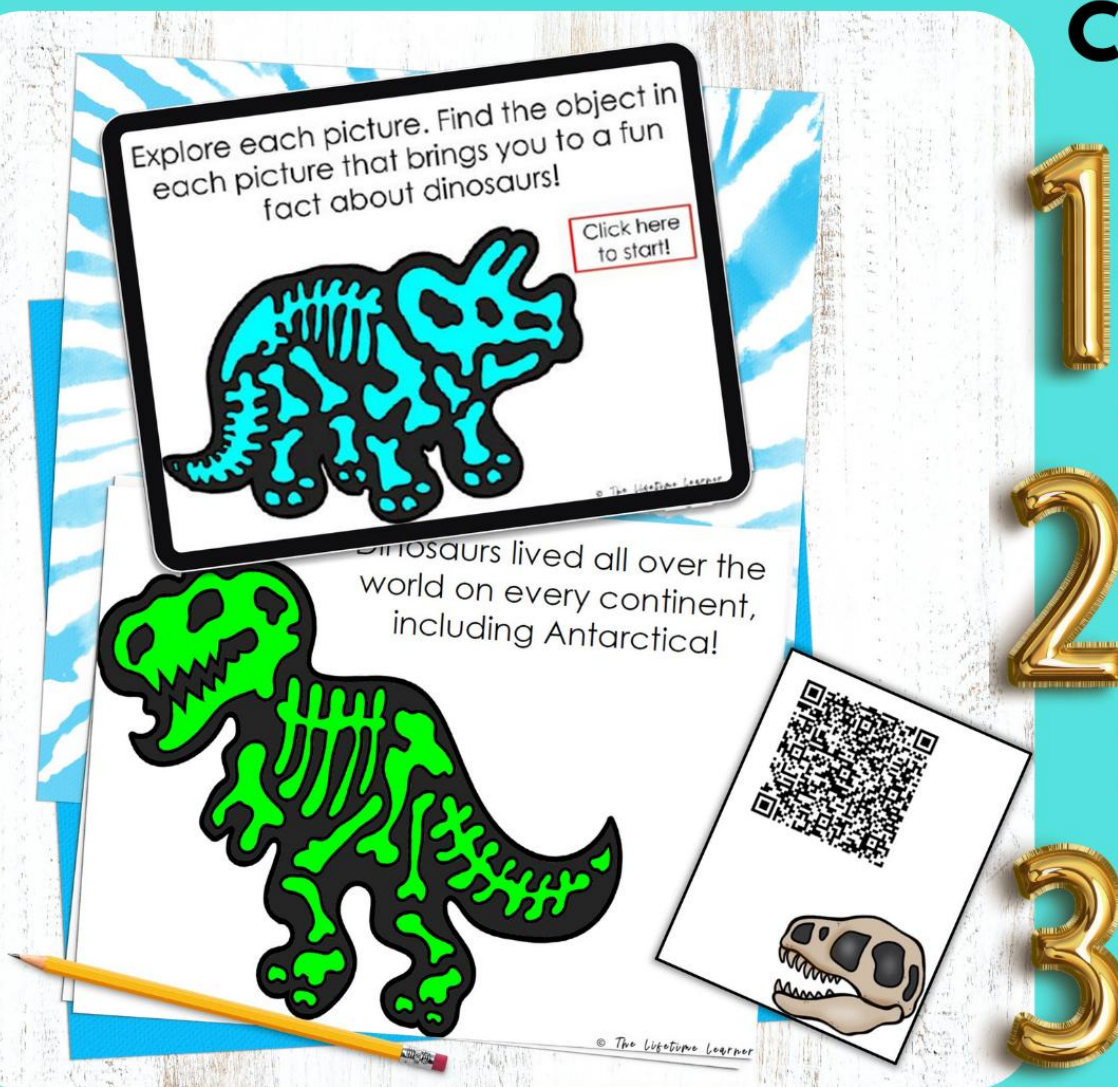
*Let students "find" the facts on Google Slides*

### Printable Facts

*Hang facts around room*

### QR Codes

*Students scan to read fun facts*



# 10 READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES/ACTIVITIES:

## PTERODACTYL



Pterodactyls are flying reptiles from the age of dinosaurs. They lived during the late Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago. These predators are often mistaken for dinosaurs, pterodactyls actually belonged to a group of flying reptiles called pterosaurs. Their adaptations allowed them to fly long before birds came along.

## PTERODACTYLS SORT

There are 4 supporting details to go with each main idea. Color each box the correct color.



They were part of a group called pterosaurs.	Their keen eyesight helped them spot prey from high up.	Fossils of pterodactyls have been found	They hunted near water and swooped down to catch
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## ANKYLOSAURUS



The Ankylosaurus, a dinosaur from the Late Cretaceous Period, lived 65-70 million years ago. Its name means "fused lizard," likely due to its armored body. Covered in bony plates and thick armor, it was one of the most well-protected creatures of its time. Though it stood only 2.5 meters tall (about the height of a basketball hoop), its size

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANKYLOSAURUS

1. Who discovered the first Ankylosaurus fossils?	2. What was the Ankylosaurus covered in?	3. What does the text say the Ankylosaurus relied on instead of fleeing?	4. Why was the Ankylosaurus slow?
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## APATOSAURUS



Did you know that some dinosaurs only ate plants? The Apatosaurus was one such dinosaur. It was a vegetarian, or herbivore, which means it didn't eat meat. The Apatosaurus was one of the largest dinosaurs to roam the Earth. It could grow to 130 feet long, and its size made it one of the most impressive creatures of its time. These gentle giants ate plants like ginkgo, ferns, and greenery that might not seem nutritious to us. However, these plants provided all the energy they needed.

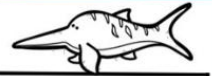
## ICHTHYOSAURUS



The ichthyosaurus darted through the ocean, her fins slicing the water as she chased her prey. The little fish zigzagged in a useless escape but was no match for her speed. She caught and swallowed it in one swift motion with the snap of her jaw. Satisfied, she paused. Her large, sensitive eyes scanned the murky depths. These eyes,

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## ICHTHYOSAURUS



1. What is the main purpose of the passage, and how does the author achieve this purpose through the use of a narrative?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## APATOSAURUS

Across

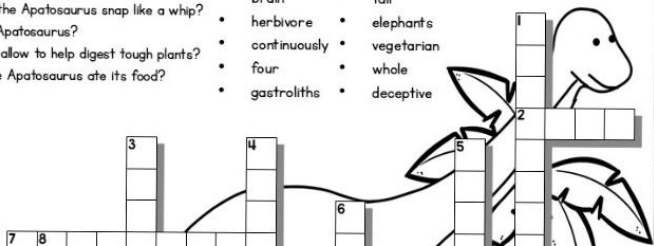
- What part of its body could the Apatosaurus snap like a whip?
- What kind of eater was the Apatosaurus?
- What did the Apatosaurus swallow to help digest tough plants?
- What word describes how the Apatosaurus ate its food?

WORD BANK:

- brain
- tail
- herbivore
- elephants
- continuously
- vegetarian
- four
- whole
- gastroliths
- deceptive

Down

- What word best describes the Apatosaurus's constant eating habits?
- Scientists believed the Apatosaurus was not very smart since it had \_\_\_\_\_



**focuses on:  
reading review**

# 2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

## PTERODACTYL



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Pterodactyls had long wings made of a thin membrane stretched across their extended fourth fingers. It gave them a wingspan of up to 10 feet. Their heads were long and narrow. Pterodactyls had sharp beaks filled with teeth that were perfect for catching prey. Most had lightweight, hollow bones that helped them stay airborne. They also had crests on their heads. Scientists believe they might have been used for display or balance during flight.

Pterodactyls were carnivores that mostly ate fish, small animals, and insects. They would often hunt near water. Pterodactyls would swoop down to snatch fish. Some may have scavenged for dead animals or stolen food from other creatures. Their keen eyesight helped them spot prey from high in the sky, which made hunting easy.

Pterodactyls are full of fun facts! Did you know their name means "winged finger" in

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## PTERODACTYL



Pterodactyls are one of the most well-known flying reptiles from the age of dinosaurs. They lived during the late Jurassic period around 150 million years ago. They soared over ancient landscapes, which made them incredible predators of the skies. While they are often mistaken for dinosaurs, pterodactyls actually belonged to a group of flying reptiles called pterosaurs. Their unique adaptations allowed them to fly in the air long before birds came along. This makes them a fascinating example of prehistoric life because they did not have any feathers.

Pterodactyls had long wings made of a thin membrane stretched across their elongated fourth fingers, giving them a wingspan of around 10 feet. The largest pterodactyl ever found had a wingspan of 36 feet! Their wings were lightweight yet strong and could go up to 67 miles per hour. Their heads were long and narrow, with sharp beaks filled with teeth. They could easily catch slippery prey. Most pterodactyls had hollow bones, which made their bodies lighter and helped them stay airborne with less effort. They also had crests on their heads, which varied in size and shape. Scientists believe these crests may have been used for balance during flight, attracting mates, or even communicating with others.

Pterodactyls were carnivores that primarily fed on fish, small animals, and insects. They often hunted near bodies of water and used their sharp eyesight to spot fish from above before swooping down to snatch them with their beaks. Some pterodactyls may have scavenged for dead animals or stolen food from other predators when the opportunity arose. Their hunting style combined sharp senses and agility. It made them efficient feeders in their environment.

Pterodactyls are full of fun facts that highlight how cool they were. Did you know their name means "winged finger" in Greek? This name perfectly describes their unique wing structure. They were among the first vertebrates to be able to fly. This allowed them to flap their wings like modern birds rather than just gliding. While often shown to be large and intimidating in movies, some species were as small as pigeons. Fossils of pterodactyls have been found on every continent. This shows they had a wide range and could adapt to different environments all over the world. These discoveries continue to provide insights into the lives of these flying reptiles.

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## SABER TOOTH TIGER



During the Pleistocene Period, saber-tooth tigers lived alongside mammoths and other Ice Age animals. Some people think that the tigers from a long time ago are the same as the ones we see today. This is incorrect. While they were similar to modern tigers in some ways, there were also key differences.

Saber-tooth tigers had long canine teeth that were perfect for hunting but weaker than a tiger's teeth. Tigers rely on their powerful jaws and strong teeth to crush bones. Meanwhile, saber-tooth cats used their muscular claws for hunting and protection because their teeth were more fragile. Both use their instincts to hunt down prey.

Saber-tooth tigers were heavier than modern tigers and sometimes even larger than lions! They hunted large prey, much bigger than the animals tigers hunt today. They were able to do this since they had larger bodies. Modern tigers are smaller and faster. They're built to use precision to catch prey. They can also jump higher and faster.

Saber-tooth tigers hunted in groups on open grasslands. It's similar to how lions hunt.

## SABER TOOTH TIGER



During the Pleistocene Period, saber-tooth tigers roamed the Earth alongside mammoths and other Ice Age creatures. While they share some similarities with modern tigers, these two big cats have differences that set them apart.

The saber-tooth tiger earned its name from its long, upper canine teeth. They were slender and ideal for hunting. These teeth, along with a larger jaw, allowed it to target prey easily. However, its teeth were also more fragile than those of modern tigers. Those tigers have sturdier teeth capable of withstanding a lot of pressure. This meant saber-tooth cats depended on their strong, muscular claws for hunting and defense. Tigers, on the other hand, use their powerful jaws and sharp teeth as their main way to take down prey. With a stronger bite force, modern tigers can crush bones. But when it comes down to it, both tigers use their instincts to hunt down their next meal.

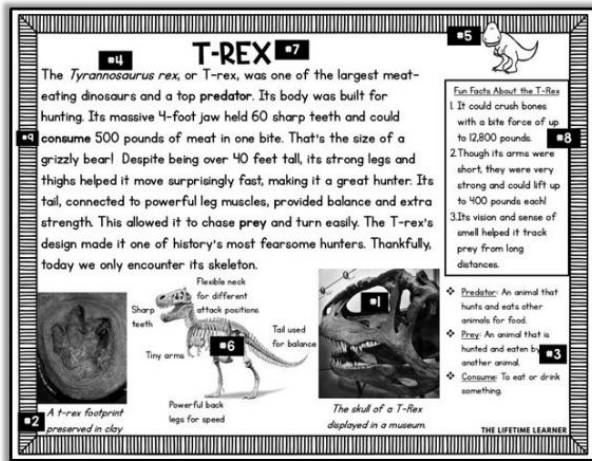
Size is another area where the two cats differ. Saber-tooth cats were heavier than modern tigers. Some estimates suggest they were even larger than lions. They preyed on large animals, sometimes four times larger than what a tiger would hunt. In contrast, modern tigers are leaner and more agile. Their bodies are designed for speed

**Differentiate and give your students the version best for them!**

# THE CONTENT:

10 high-interest passages & activities in 2 formats: hands-on & no prep!

## Hands-On Centers



**#4 T-REX #7**

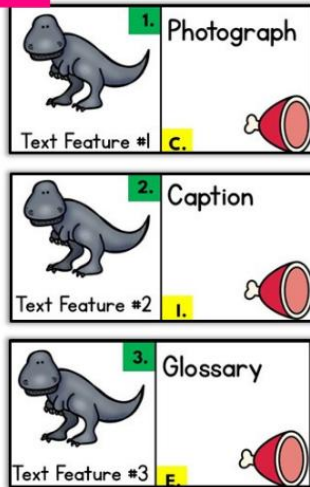
The *Tyrannosaurus rex*, or T-rex, was one of the largest meat-eating dinosaurs and a top predator. Its body was built for hunting. Its massive 4-foot jaw held 60 sharp teeth and could consume 500 pounds of meat in one bite. That's the size of a grizzly bear! Despite being over 40 feet tall, its strong legs and thighs helped it move surprisingly fast, making it a great hunter. Its tail, connected to powerful leg muscles, provided balance and extra strength. This allowed it to chase prey and turn easily. The T-rex's design made it one of history's most fearsome hunters. Thankfully, today we only encounter its skeleton.

**#5** Fun Facts About the T-Rex  
1. It could crush bones with a bite force of up to 12,800 pounds. **#8**  
2. Though its arms were short, they were very strong and could lift up to 400 pounds each!  
3. Its vision and sense of smell helped it track prey from long distances.

**#6** Flexible neck for different attack positions  
Sharp teeth  
Tiny arms  
Powerful back legs for speed  
Tail used for balance  
**#1** The skull of a T-Rex displayed in a museum.

**#2** A T-rex footprint preserved in clay

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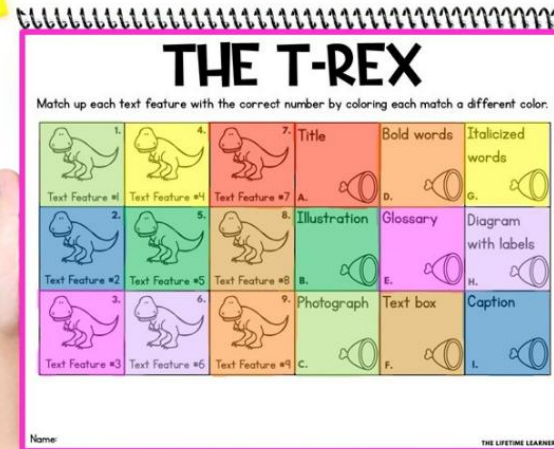


1. Photograph  
Text Feature #1 c.

2. Caption  
Text Feature #2 i.

3. Glossary  
Text Feature #3 E.

## No-Prep Printables



**THE T-REX**

Match up each text feature with the correct number by coloring each match a different color.

1. Text Feature #1	4. Text Feature #4	7. Text Feature #7	Title	Bold words	Italicized words
2. Text Feature #2	5. Text Feature #5	8. Text Feature #8	Illustration	Glossary	Diagram with labels
3. Text Feature #3	6. Text Feature #6	9. Text Feature #9	Photograph	Text box	Caption

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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With this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete a HANDS-ON center you can laminate and re-use for years to come!

Or in this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete the activity in worksheet form. This version is NO PREP and PRINT & GO! Just as much fun as the hands-on centers!

# CENTER 1

## Multiple Choice

### VELOCIRAPTOR

A discovery was made in the Cretaceous rock layers of the Gobi Desert: two dinosaurs were found locked together in a battle. Believed to be a Protoceratops and a Velociraptor, these herbivore and carnivore rivals earned the nickname "Dueling Dinosaurs." Scientists are still debating the identity of these dinosaurs. One dinosaur seems to have a horn like a Triceratops, while the other resembles a Tyrannosaurus. Some researchers believe the second dinosaur might belong to a species called Nanotyrannus. Velociraptors were small but deadly carnivores known for their speed and sharp claws. Measuring about 6 feet long and 2 feet tall, they were built for quick attacks. Their curved

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### VELOCIRAPTOR MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. <b>C</b>	2. <b>D</b>	3. <b>D</b>	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

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What is the text structure of paragraph 3 (about Velociraptors)?

- A. Cause and effect
- B. Sequence
- C. Description
- D. Compare and contrast

1.



Which is a synonym for the word "rival" as used in the passage?

- A. Ally
- B. Friend
- C. Companion
- D. Opponent

2.



Hands-On Center:

Students choose A, B, C, or D on each card.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 2

## Crossword Puzzle

### APATOSAURUS

Apatosaurus only ate plants? The Apatosaurus was one such dinosaur, or herbivore, which means it didn't eat meat. The Apatosaurus was one of the most famous dinosaurs to roam the Earth. It could grow to 100 feet long, and its tail was the longest of any dinosaur. It was covered in bumpy, scaly skin. The Apatosaurus ate ferns, and other plants provided all the energy it needed to survive. This dinosaur had a long neck. It could reach up to eat leaves from trees. This was important because it wasn't smart enough to find other food sources. The Apatosaurus had a tail that was as long as an elephant every day to stay cool. It didn't chew its food. It swallowed small stones called gastroliths. This was important because it helped it digest its food. Did you know that the Apatosaurus was heavier than 10 elephants? This was important because it was safe from predators. This is why it was called the "Deceptively Lizard."

### APATOSAURUS

WORD BANK:

- brain
- herbivore
- continuously
- fur
- gastroliths
- tail
- herbivore
- elephants
- vegetation
- whole
- deceptive
- gastroliths
- tail

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1 DOWN ↓

What word best describes the Apatosaurus's constant eating habits?

2 ACROSS →

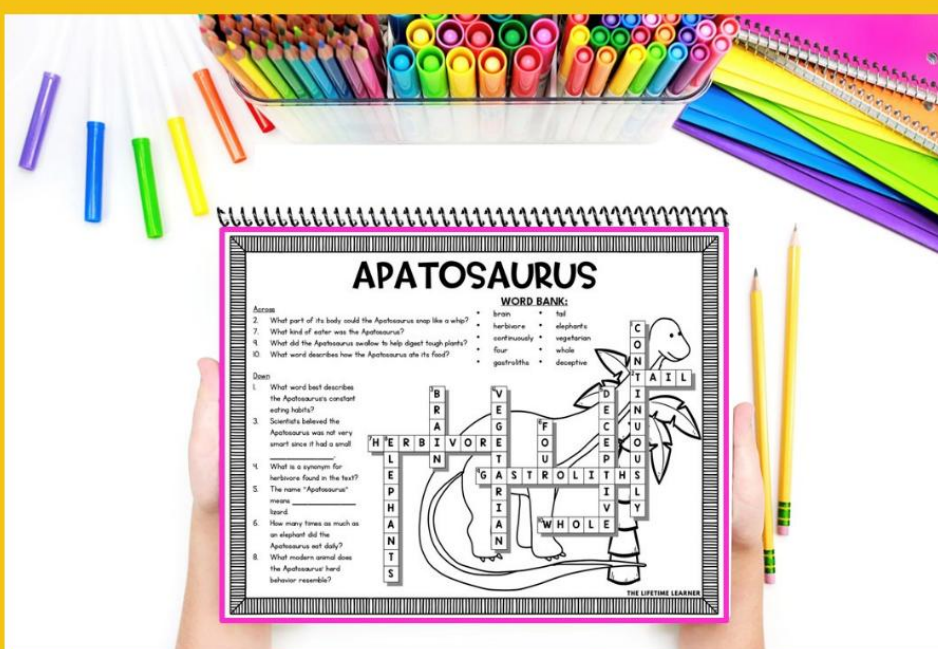
What part of its body could the Apatosaurus snap like a whip?

7 ACROSS →

What kind of eater was the Apatosaurus?

Hands-On Center:

Students use the clue cards to fill in the crossword puzzle.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

## 3

### Compare & Contrast

**SABER TOOTH TIGER**

During the Ice Age period, saber-tooth tigers lived alongside mammoths and other animals. Many people think that the tigers from a long time ago are the same as modern tigers today. This is incorrect. While they were similar to modern tigers in many ways, there were also key differences.

Saber-tooth tigers had long canine teeth that were perfect for hunting but weaker than modern tigers. Modern tigers rely on their powerful jaws and strong teeth to crush bones. Both cats used their muscular claws for hunting and protection. Saber-tooth tigers were more fragile. Both use their instincts to hunt down prey. Saber-tooth tigers were heavier than modern tigers and sometimes even larger than modern tigers. They were much bigger than the animals tigers hunt today. They relied on their precision to catch prey. They can also jump higher and faster. Modern tigers hunt in groups on open grasslands. It's similar to how lions hunt. Saber-tooth tigers hunt alone and prefer to stalk their prey in forested areas. Both tigers have strong bodies and strong claws. Tigers and saber-tooth tigers also have strong claws that help them track prey easily.

Saber Tooth Tiger	Tiger	Both
They had long, slender canines designed for precision strikes.	They are faster and can leap higher.	They were meat eaters who were at the top of the food chain.
C.	A.	D.
Their teeth were more fragile, so they relied more on their claws.		They relied on natural instincts to catch their prey.
F.		E.

#### Hands-On Center:

Students sort the details where they belong by comparing and contrasting.

**SABER TOOTH TIGER GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**

Read each letter and decide where it belongs. Write each letter where it belongs in the diagram.

SABER TOOTH TIGER	BOTH	TIGER
C, F, H, L	D, E, I, K	A, B, G, J
A. They are faster and can leap higher.	B. They have stronger jaws and sturdier teeth, allowing them to crush bones.	C. They had long, slender canines designed for precision strikes.
D. They relied on natural instincts to catch their prey.	E. Their teeth were more fragile, so they relied more on their claws.	F. They were meat eaters who were at the top of the food chain.
G. They had excellent vision that allowed them to see prey from great distances.	H. They are still alive today.	I. They hunted alone and stalk prey quietly.
J. They had strong bodies and claws that look physically similar.	K. They are bulkier and less agile.	L. They hunted in groups on open grasslands.

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

## 4

### Sorting Game

**PTERODACTYL**

Pterodactyls are flying reptiles from the age of dinosaurs. They lived during the Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago. These predators are often mistaken for dinosaurs, but pterodactyls actually belonged to a group of flying reptiles called pterosaurs. Their adaptations allowed them to fly long before birds came along.

Pterodactyls had long wings made of a thin membrane stretched across their extended fourth fingers. It gave them a wingspan of up to 10 feet. Their heads were long and narrow. Pterodactyls had sharp beaks filled with teeth that were perfect for catching prey. Most had lightweight, hollow bones that helped them stay airborne. They also had crests on their heads. Scientists believe they might have been used for display or balance during flight.

Pterodactyls were carnivores that mostly ate fish, small animals, and insects. They would often hunt near water. Pterodactyls would swoop down to snatch fish. Some may have scavenged for dead animals or stolen food from other creatures. Their keen eyesight helped them spot prey from high in the sky, which made hunting easy.

Pterodactyls are full of fun facts! Did you know their name means "winged finger" in Greek? They are among the first vertebrates to have been able to fly, which means they could flap their wings like modern birds. While they are often shown in movies as large and scary, some species of pterodactyls were as small as pigeons. Their fossils have been found all over the world and give scientists a clearer picture of what their lives were like.

MAIN IDEA 1: What is a Pterodactyl?	MAIN IDEA 2: What Pterodactyls Looked Like
A. They were part of a group called pterosaurs.	F. Their wingspan could reach up to 10 feet.
G. They lived during the late Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago.	M. They had long wings made of a thin membrane supported by their fourth fingers.
MAIN IDEA 3: What Pterodactyls Ate	MAIN IDEA 4: Fun Facts About Pterodactyls
D. They hunted near water and swooped down to catch fish.	C. Fossils of pterodactyls have been found worldwide.
E. Pterodactyls were carnivores that ate fish, small animals, and insects.	I. Their name means "winged finger" in Greek.

#### Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct mat.

**PTERODACTYLS SORT**

There are 11 supporting details to go with each main idea. Color each box the correct color.

MAIN IDEA 1: What is a Pterodactyl?	MAIN IDEA 2: What Pterodactyls Looked Like	MAIN IDEA 3: What Pterodactyls Ate	MAIN IDEA 4: Fun Facts About Pterodactyls
A. They were part of a group called pterosaurs.	B. Their wingspan could reach up to 10 feet.	I. They hunted near water and swooped down to catch fish.	M. They had long wings made of a thin membrane supported by their fourth fingers.
C. Fossils of pterodactyls have been found worldwide.	D. They lived during the late Jurassic period, around 150 million years ago.	J. Pterodactyls were carnivores that ate fish, small animals, and insects.	N. Their name means "winged finger" in Greek.
E. They were the first vertebrates to be able to fly.	F. They were prehistoric creatures with no feathers.	K. Pterodactyls were filled with teeth for catching prey.	O. They had sharp beaks filled with teeth for catching prey.

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 5

## Color by Code

### ANKYLOSAURUS

The Ankylosaurus, a dinosaur from the Late Cretaceous Period, lived 65-70 million years ago. Its name means "fused lizard," likely due to its armored body. **Covered in bony plates and thick armor**, it was one of the most well-protected creatures of its time.

Though it stood only **25 meters tall (about the height of a basketball hoop)**, its size didn't matter. The Ankylosaurus had a powerful, club-like tail **capable of breaking bones**. Spikes along its back and bony armor provided extra defense, making it a serious opponent.

Despite its threatening appearance, the Ankylosaurus was an **omnivore**. They ate only plants and trees. Its small, leaf-shaped teeth were **perfect for slicing through low-lying vegetation**. While not a predator, its defenses made sure other dinosaurs did not bother it.

Fossils of the Ankylosaurus have been found **across and the western United States**. **Samuel Beaman** discovered the first fossils in 1908, revealing the Ankylosaurus shared its habitat with dangerous predators like a **T-Rex**. Without its armor, it wouldn't have survived.

**Due to its heavy armor**, the Ankylosaurus wasn't fast. Scientists estimate it could move only **about 10 miles per hour**. **It relied on standing its ground rather than fleeing**, using its defenses to prevent attackers from hurting its body.

While not as famous as the T-Rex or Triceratops, the Ankylosaurus was remarkable. It could face the scariest predators of its time and walk away unharmed. We're lucky these incredible creatures lived millions of years ago and not today!

1. What was the Ankylosaurus covered in?

2. Color the answer light blue.

4. Why was the Ankylosaurus slow?

4. Color the answer yellow.

Who discovered the first Ankylosaurus fossils?

1. Color the answer red.

### Hands-On Center:

Students use the coloring task card questions to color in answers in the text.

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## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 6

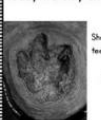
## Pairs Activity

### T-REX #7

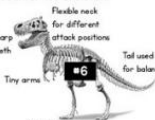
The **Tyrannosaurus rex**, or T-rex, was one of the largest meat-eating dinosaurs and a top predator. Its body was built for hunting. Its massive 4-foot jaw held 60 sharp teeth and could consume 500 pounds of meat in one bite. That's the size of a grizzly bear! Despite being over 40 feet tall, its strong legs and thighs helped it move surprisingly fast, making it a great hunter. Its tail, connected to powerful leg muscles, provided balance and extra strength. This allowed it to chase prey and turn easily. The T-rex's design made it one of history's most fearsome hunters. Thankfully, today we only encounter its skeleton.

**Fun Facts About the T-Rex**  
1. It could crush bones with a bite force of up to 12,800 pounds.  
2. Though its arms were short, they were very strong and could lift up to 400 pounds each!  
3. Its vision and sense of smell helped it track prey from long distances.

**Extruder:** An animal that hunts and eats other animals for food.  
**Evay:** An animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal.  
**Consumer:** To eat or drink something.



A T-Rex footprint preserved in clay.



Flexible neck for different attack positions.  
Sharp teeth.  
Powerful back legs for speed.



The skull of a T-Rex displayed in a museum.

1. Photograph  
Text Feature #1 C.

2. Caption  
Text Feature #2 I.

3. Glossary  
Text Feature #3 E.

### Hands-On Center:

Students put the two sides together to match each question with the correct answer.

## THE T-REX

Match up each text feature with the correct number by coloring each match a different color.

1. Text Feature #1	4. Text Feature #4	7. Title	Bold words	Italicized words
2. Text Feature #2	5. Text Feature #5	8. Illustration	Glossary	Diagram with labels
3. Text Feature #3	6. Text Feature #6	9. Photograph	Text box	Caption

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 7

## Write a Sentence

### ICHTHYOSAURUS



Ichthyosaurus darted through the ocean, her fins slicing the water as she pursued her prey. The little fish zigzagged in a useless escape but was no match for her speed. She caught and swallowed it in one swift motion. Satisfied, she paused. Her large, sensitive eyes so perfect for dim light, were her greatest hunting tool. She needed to rejoin her hunting group before one place long. If she lingered here for a while, she risked strokes, she surged forward. She was constantly on the move. A small movement caught her attention: a cartorhynchus was smaller and easy prey, she let it go. Hunting was worth the wait. A faint sound and a shift in the water alerted her. The sleek forms of her hunting group, she dove down. The group reached a feeding ground rich with fish. She used suction to draw the prey into her mouth. It was a quick meal. The area was empty. All of their sleek bodies moved in a coordinated way. Ahead but together, they could face any challenge.

### ICHTHYOSAURUS

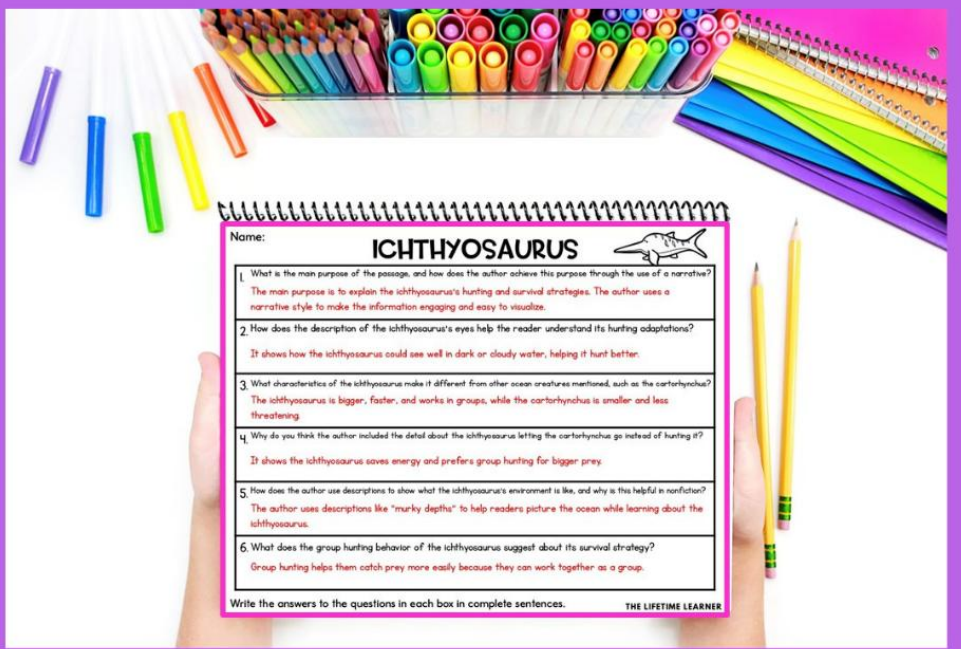


- The main purpose is to explain the ichthyosaurus's hunting and survival strategies.
- It shows how the ichthyosaurus could see well in dark or cloudy water, helping it hunt better.
- The ichthyosaurus is bigger, faster, and works in groups, while the cartorhynchus is smaller and less threatening.
- It shows the ichthyosaurus saves energy and prefers group hunting for bigger prey.
- The author uses descriptions like "murky depths" to help readers picture the ocean while learning about the ichthyosaurus.
- Group hunting helps them catch prey more easily because they can work together as a group.

Write the answers to the questions in each box in complete sentences. THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.



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# CENTER 8

## Cut and Paste

### TRICERATOPS



Triceratops is one of the most famous dinosaurs. Why? It's thanks to the three horns and the frill around its head. This huge dinosaur remains one of the most well-known to this day. The name "Triceratops" comes from Greek, meaning three, and "keratops," meaning horned face. The Triceratops also had a large number of teeth. It had anywhere from 400 to 800 during its lifetime. Much like humans, they lost old teeth and grew new ones. Did you know the Triceratops is Wyoming's state dinosaur? The state honored it in 1994 and even has a separate state fossil. Despite their intimidating horns, Triceratops were herbivores. This means they ate plants and didn't hunt. However, if attacked, they could use their sharp horns and immense bodies to defend themselves. Triceratops likely lived in herds. They traveled in large groups. This social behavior is similar to modern-day cows. One of the most interesting features of the Triceratops was its eye. It was made up of about one-third of its body size. This likely frightened predators less likely to attack. Triceratops lived until the end of the Cretaceous period. Fossils are still being discovered today. As scientists continue to study them, keep learning more about this dinosaur.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

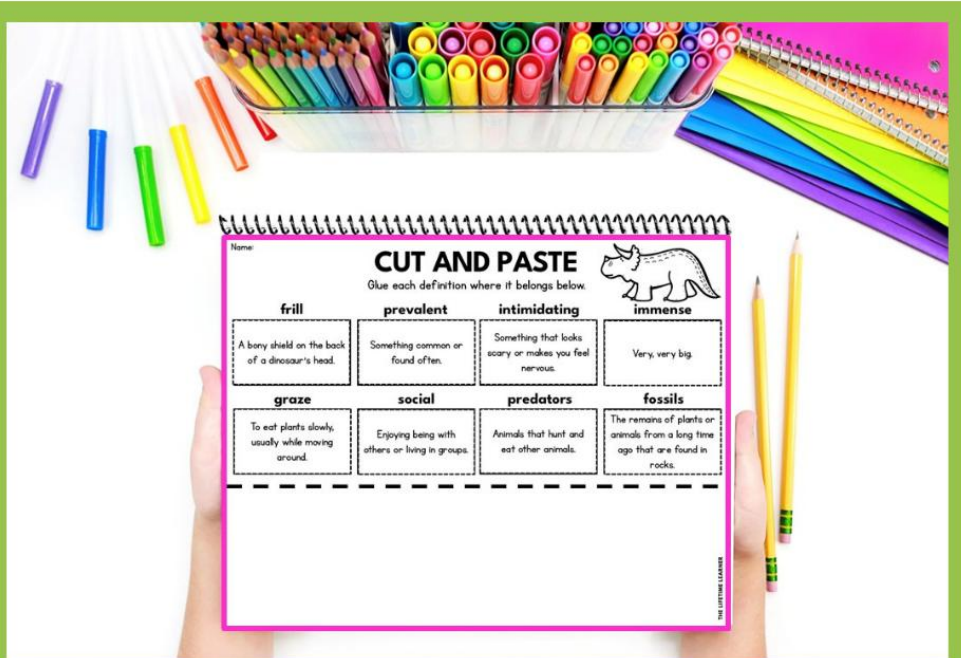
### CUT AND PASTE

Glue each definition where it belongs below.

frill 	prevalent 	intimidating 	immense 
graze 	social 	predators 	fossils The remains of plants or animals from a long time ago that are found in rocks.
Something that looks scary or makes you feel nervous.	Something common or found often.	Animals that hunt and eat other animals.	
To eat plants slowly, usually while moving around.	Very, very big.	Enjoying being with others or living in groups.	A bony shield on the back of a dinosaur's head.

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 9

## Sequencing Puzzles

**MAMMOTH**

Scientists have been stumped by the mystery of what caused mammoths to go extinct. As the climate cooled, mammoths had few predators, their disappearance makes us ask what wiped them out? Mammoths lived during the Pleistocene Period, from 18 million years ago to 11,000 years ago.

Toward the end, the Earth's climate warmed, and mammoths began dying. The climate became 40 degrees colder than today. Water was buried under ice. As the Earth warmed, the ice melted and spread. While some animals adapted, many did not. Without the plants they depended on for food, humans also contributed to their disappearance. They hunted mammoths for meat, bones, and skins. Siberia became the mammoths' last refuge, where they disappeared 3,700 years ago. However, scientists continue to reveal insights into these prehistoric animals.

Begin 18 million years ago      Climate begins to warm      Rain and flooding increases

**MAMMOTH PUZZLE MAT**

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Event 1	Event 2	Event 3	Event 4
E. Mammoths lived during the Pleistocene Period, which began 18 million years ago.	C. Sheets of ice covered the Earth during the Pleistocene and created a cold climate with frozen water and little rainfall.	G. The Earth began to heat up and caused increased rain, flooding, and the growth of new forests.	
Event 5	Event 6	Event 7	Event 8

A. Siberia became the mammoths' last refuge, with the final population living on a small island.

B. The warming climate led to the decline of plants that mammoths relied on for food.

D. The last mammoth disappeared 3,700 years ago and left behind fossils for scientists to study.

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Hands-On Center:

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

**SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

First read the passage. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

7 A. Siberia became the mammoths' last refuge, with the final population living on a small island.	4 B. The warming climate led to the decline of plants that mammoths relied on for food.	2 C. Sheets of ice covered the Earth during the Pleistocene and created a cold climate with frozen water and little rainfall.	8 D. The last mammoth disappeared 3,700 years ago and left behind fossils for scientists to study.
1 E. Mammoths lived during the Pleistocene Period, which began 18 million years ago.	6 F. Humans began traveling as the ice thawed and hunted mammoths for meat, bones, and skin.	3 G. The Earth began to heat up and caused increased rain, flooding, and the growth of new forests.	5 H. Mammoths struggled to find enough nutrients due to the loss of their food sources.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 10

## Fill in the Blank

**STEGOSAURUS**

The Stegosaurus is known for its unique appearance and large size. Despite being about the size of a bus, this herbivorous dinosaur is famously called a "gentle giant." One of its most surprising traits was its tiny brain, estimated to be the smallest body-to-brain ratio of any dinosaur. Its brain was about the size of a walnut.

Though frightening to look at, the Stegosaurus was not a threat to other dinosaurs due to its limited intelligence. Paleontologists once believed the Stegosaurus had a second brain near its rear legs. This "second brain," more likely a bundle of nerves, was thought to help with movement. Extra research debunked this idea. Now, they think the space may have been used for energy storage instead.

The Stegosaurus ate low-lying plants like shrubs, leaves, mosses, and fruits. With only a few teeth, it couldn't chew its food thoroughly. To help digestion, it swallowed stones, called gastroliths, which helped grind tough plants in its stomach. Many other dinosaurs did the same to process their food efficiently. The Stegosaurus has a double row of bony plates along its back. These plates helped control body temperature and scared off predators. Its tail, armed with sharp spikes called a thagomizer, was a good defense against threats. Despite its slow movements and small brain, the Stegosaurus survived for millions of years. It remains a good subject of study. Its gentle nature makes it one of the most iconic dinosaurs in the prehistoric world.

**WORD BANK:**

Use the word bank to fill in the missing words from the passage.

- debunked
- famously
- survived
- grind
- temperature
- intelligence
- prehistoric
- thoroughly

Hands-On Center:

Students read the passage and use words from the word bank to fill in the blanks as they read.

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# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# HOW TO USE THIS:

## Ideas for Implementation:

- pick and choose the centers you want to use: do what works best for your class!
- give less than 10 centers to students if you are short on time
- give students the whole day to complete all 10 centers/activities OR spread the room transformation out over a couple of days
- use the hands-on centers during your room transformation and the no-prep printables as a review during your reading block

**SABER TOOTH TIGER**

During the Pleistocene Period, saber-tooth tigers lived alongside mammoths and other large animals. Many people think that the tigers from a long time ago are the same as modern tigers today. This is incorrect. While they were similar to modern tigers in some ways, there were also key differences.

Saber-tooth tigers had long canine teeth that were perfect for hunting but weaker than modern tigers. Modern tigers rely on their powerful jaws and strong teeth to crush bones. Modern tigers use their muscular claws for hunting and protection, while modern cats use their claws for hunting and protection. Modern tigers were more fragile. Both use their instincts to hunt down prey.

Saber-tooth tigers were heavier than modern tigers and sometimes even larger than modern tigers. They hunted large prey, much bigger than the animals tigers hunt today. They were slower than modern tigers since they had larger bodies. Modern tigers are smaller and faster. Modern tigers have more precision to catch prey. They can also jump higher and faster.

Modern tigers hunt in groups on open grasslands. It's similar to how lions hunt. Modern tigers are hunters and prefer to stalk their prey alone in forested areas. Both modern tigers and saber-tooth tigers have large bodies and strong claws. Tigers and saber-tooth tigers also have keen senses of smell that helps them track prey easily.

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**Saber Tooth Tiger**

**Tiger**

**Both**

C. They had long, slender canines designed for precision strikes.

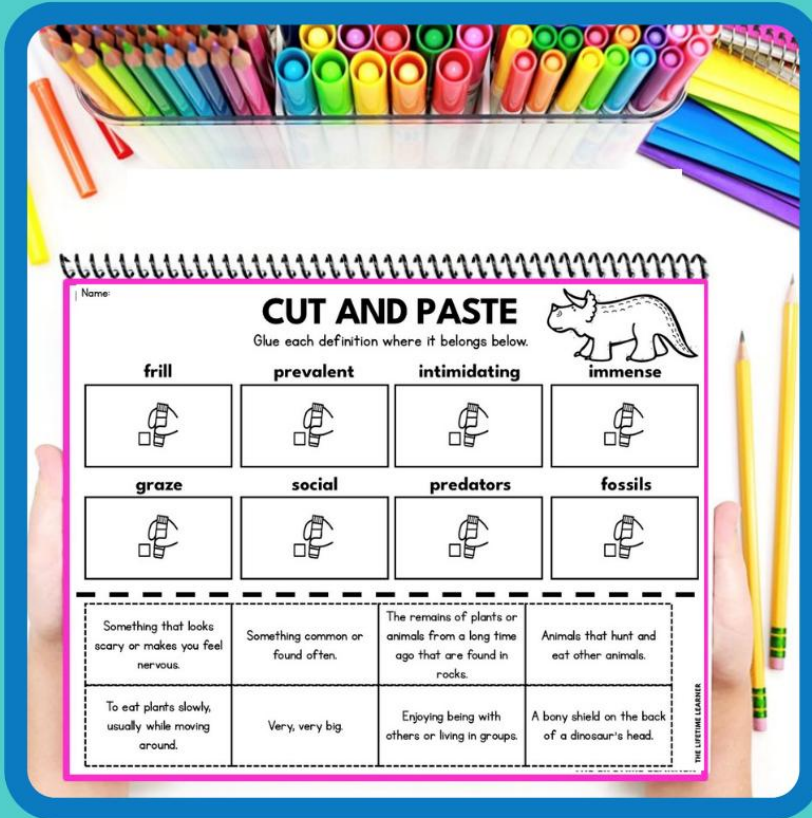
A. They are faster and can leap higher.

D. They were meat eaters who were at the top of the food chain.

F. Their teeth were more fragile, so they relied more on their claws.

E. They relied on natural instincts to catch their prey.

# PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go



Google Slides

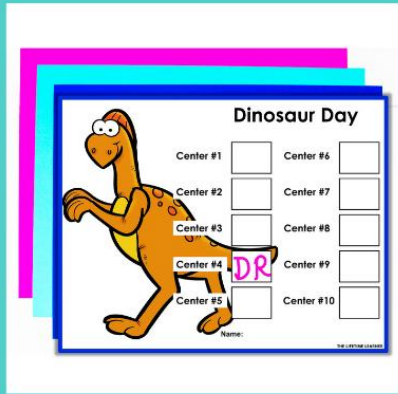
There is a digital version of the no-prep printables!



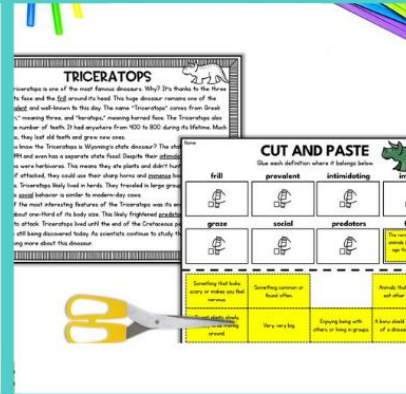
# WHAT'S INCLUDED?



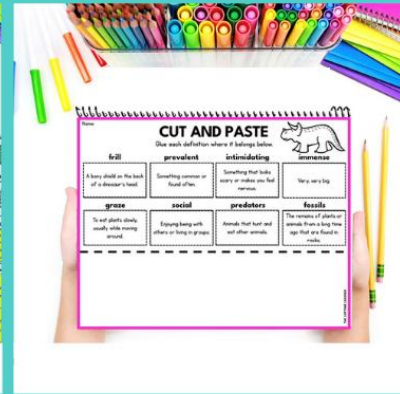
10 Color & B/W Posters



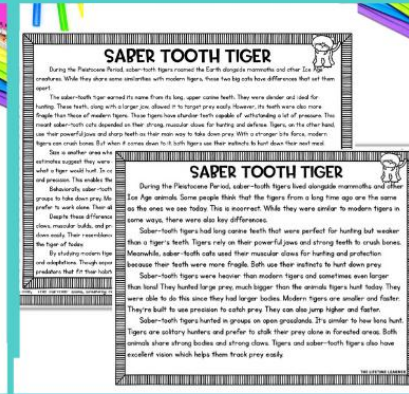
Recording Sheets



10 Hands On Centers



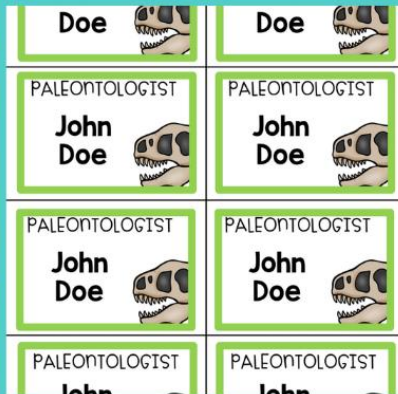
10 No Prep Printables



2 Versions of Passages & Activities



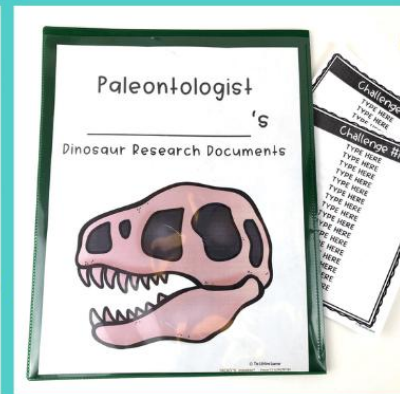
Printable Hats



Name Tags



Coloring Page



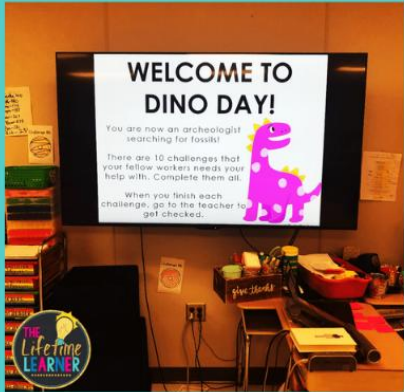
Folder Insert



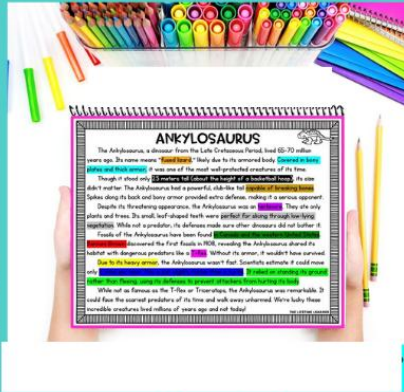
Decor Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

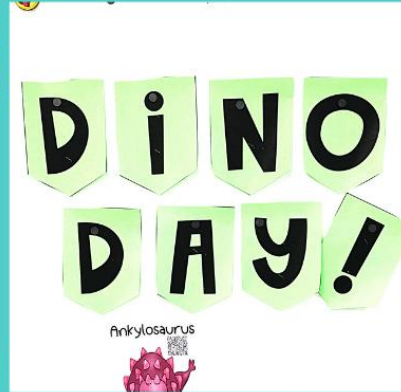
# WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome Slide



Editable Versions



Banner



Certificate



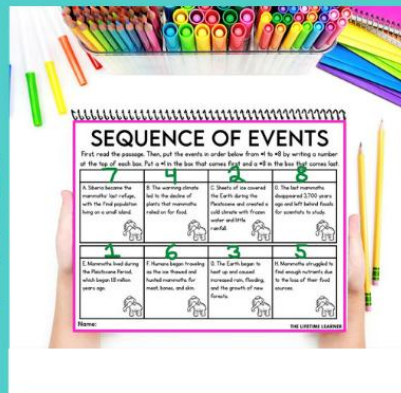
Shopping Guide



Admission Tickets



Digital Version



Answer Keys



QR Codes



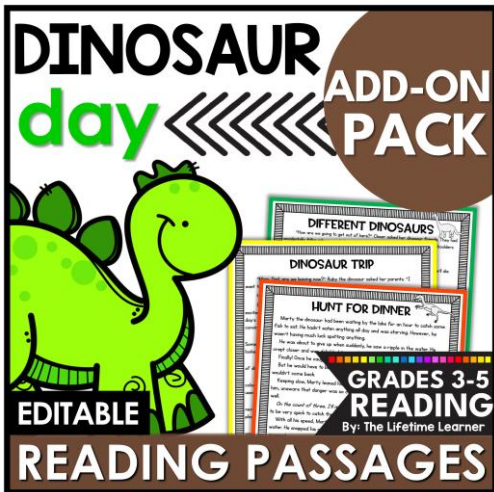
Fun Facts

jam-packed with fun, rigor, and engagement!

# other resources this pairs well with:

Add in even more reading passages with an add-on pack!

Or, mix some math into your themed learning day!



**DINOSAUR day** ADD-ON PACK

EDITABLE READING PASSAGES

GRADES 3-5 READING

By: The Lifetime Learner

DIFFERENT DINOSAURS  
DINOSAUR TRIP  
HUNT FOR DINNER



**DINOSAUR day** math test prep

EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

3RD GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



**DINOSAUR day** math test prep

EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

4TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



**DINOSAUR day** math test prep

EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

5TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



reading **MEGA BUNDLE**

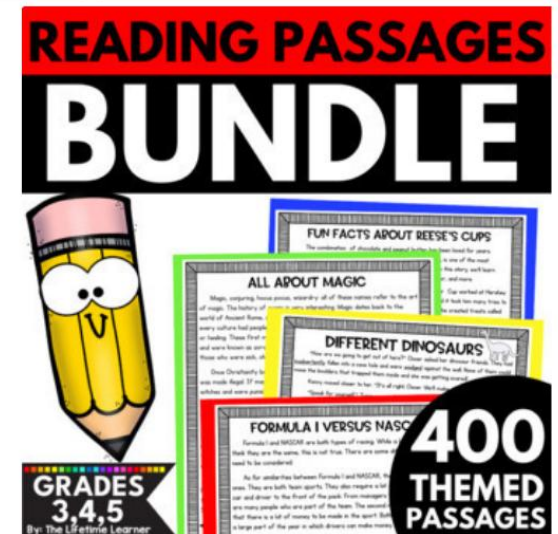
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ALL ABOUT MAGIC  
DIFFERENT DINOSAURS  
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Add On Pack Bundle!

# classroom transformations

## low prep, fun, and engaging!



1st grade math



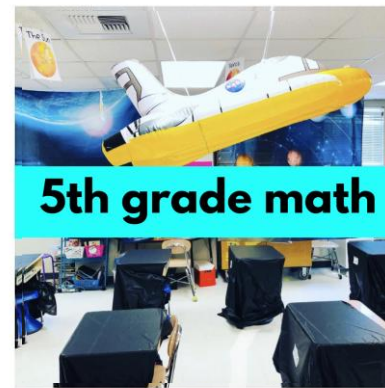
2nd grade math



3rd grade math



4th grade math



5th grade math



kindergarten math

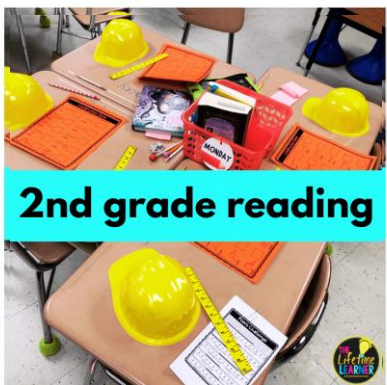
# K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs



alphabet letters

# THE LIFETIME LEARNER'S CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS ARE:

1. Engaging to Students
2. Classroom Tested (and Student-Approved)
3. Print and Digital Compatible
4. Jam-Packed with Content
5. Aligned to Reading Standards
6. Easy to Implement
7. Flexible for Every Classroom
8. Versatile Ways to Reward Students
9. Rigorous Student Learning Activities

**All content is included** so you can simply **print**  
**and get ready** for an **AMAZING** experience  
**with your students!**



# Please Note:

- **There are 10 reading challenges provided as well as décor, a fast finisher activity, and additional extras.**
- **The digital version is provided in Google Slides.**
- **Nervous about trying your first room transformation? You'll be hooked once you try one! I promise!**
- **Feel free to contact me if you have questions or want to chat about room transformations. You can email me at [lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com](mailto:lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com)**